THE KAISER'S SOCIALISM.

DISPLAYED IN A COMPULSORY STATE IN-

SURANCE SYSTEM. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Berlin, March 20.

Of all the movements on behalf of workingmen undertaken in Germany of late years, perhaps the most interesting, if not the most important, is the national insurance system, which has now been in operation for several months. This system aims to provide every laborer, workman or wage-earner of any kind in the Empire with some material assistance when, through mental or bodily ailments, he is unable longer to earn his own living, or when, having reached the are of seventy, he has be-It is reckoned that fully come superannuated. 12,000,000 persons will thus be benefited. To accomplish this work the State undertakes to contribute a large proportion of the funds required, the total amount needed being estimated at \$62,600,000 per year, besides \$3,000,000 yearly as costs of administering the system. This enormous State subsidy was vigorously opposed at the outset, because, in the first place, it was deemed strongly Socialistic in tendency, and also because of its supposed pauperizing in fuence; while others claimed that it would lead to additional indirect taxation, of which the burden would fall upon the poorer classes. The promoters of the scheme, however, argued that the money could never be raised by direct contributions, especially as the system is taken out of the ordinary business category by the prin ciple of granting pensions for old age immediately upon the net coming into force and those for disability at the end of one year. It thus being imperative also to establish a considerable sinking fund, a State subsidy became a necessity. On this principle the amount of the State contribution was fixed at \$12.50 a year for each allowance. The State subsidy will, it is esti mated, amount to \$1,500,000 in the first year and steadily increase for about eighty years. At that time it will have reached \$17,250,000 per year, and then, for the first time, an approximate balance will be established between the number of allowances paid and the amount of capital collected. Then the State subsidy will no longer be needed and will be gradually

This system is made compulsory upon all persons sixteen years of age who are employed for wages as workmen, assistants, apprentices or servants; all who are engaged in business as assistants in shops and apprentices who receive wages not regularly exceeding \$500 per year, excenting assistants and apprentices of apothecaries; also all persons employed for wages as members of the crews of German ships. The provisions of the act may also be extended to persons who do not employ regularly at least one paid workman, and to small masters who are employed by others. The civil officers of the State and soldiers also employed as servants are not included.

The persons insured are divided into four classes according to the amount of wages received. The first class consists of those whose yearly wages amount to \$87.50 or less; the second, from \$212 56, and the fourth, all above the latter sum. the employer and half by the insured, are fixed for the first ten years of the working of the actclass 3, 24 pfennings (nearly 5 cents); and class 4, 30 pfennings (6 cents). It is reckoned that these years, when a balance has been reached and the is determined to have the ground fully prepared for walk." State subsidy ended, the highest rate of contri-butions will not exceed 20 pfennings, or 4 cents, a Kingdom is deprived of its existing and prospective week for the first class and 64 piennings, or nearly | figure-heads. 13 cents, a week for the fourth.

and some-offing to see and capabilities, is equal to at least one-sixth of the average rate of wages paid him during the preceding five years. On teaching the age of seventy years every person is entitled to a pension, whether he is able to work are not. Persons who bring upon themselves any paid him during the preceding five years. On reaching the age of seventy years every person is cuttled to a pension, whether he is able to work or not. Persons who bring apon themselves any infirmity purposely, or white committing any eriminal action, are not estilled to an allowance for disability after the first ive years of the act, one must have paid contributions for five years. Forsy-seven weekly poyments are reckened to constitute one year, this reduction from the calendar year being made for the benefit of persons who are not in steady employment during the entire year. The amount of allowances for infirmity mages from \$18.68 in the lowest wage class to \$35.50, in the highest. After fifteen years they will range from \$39.25 per year in the lowest class to \$103.87 in the highest. The allowances for me per year range from \$26.55 in Class 1 to \$47.75 in Class 4. These pensions are very small, and it has been suggested that they should be made larger, but the tovernment decided that it was necessary to proceed cautiously and not impose too great a burden upon the working people at the start. These pensions, however, do not seem so small when it is considered that they amount to more than one-third of the average yearly carnings of the people to whom they are granted. Not was it intended that the pensiones should be sufficient for the entire support of the beneficiaries, but simply serve as an addition to whatever means of support the pensioners may otherwise possess. It is provided, moreover, that if an insured person dies before he comes into receipt of an allowance, the payments made by him out of his wages to the insurance fund shall be returned to his widow and or hears.

The system of collecting these small contributions from 12,000,000 person weekly is very simple. Four kinds of stamps, corresponding in value to the contributions of the four classes are issued. The employer payenase these stamps in advance and on pay-day deducts one-half of the contribu-

to the contributions of the four classes are issued. The employer purchases these stamps in advance and on pay-day deducts one-half of the contributions for the previous week from the wages of all his insured employes. The other half, of course he pays himself. Then he pastes an insurance stamp equal in value to the entire contribution man the receipt card of each insured workman. These cards contain each four-seven spaces, one for each week of the insurance year. The cards when filled, are numbered, dated and carefully filled away. This system, of course, does not interfere with any insurance or mutual benefit systems already in existence, whether local or for trade or Government service. All such are left instouched by the new law, which recognizes their existence and relieves their members of compulsory insurance, provided that the regulations of such insurance, provided that the regulations of such funds meet certain conditions corresponding to those of the Government insurance. The Government system has now come into full operation, but no satisfactory estimate of its working effects

THE YOUNG AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

From The Burlington Free Press.

I have had considerable experience as an agricultural editor, but, fortunately, it was condensed into a very brief period of my life. Shortly after leaving college I bought out a small paper in a country town, and I lamened myself upon what I then called the career of a "journalist."

My "Agricultural Department" was the pride of my heart, and to if I brought all the ripe culture and experience of the recent college graduate. It held the place of honor in my columns, and I am sure that I honestly endeavored to raise the standard of agriculture in the section overshadowed by my celliogral tripod. I had been running this department for about three months, when one day a subscriber came in—a farmer of the old school and a man of considerable promitence in the community. He tossed his hat over the michottle on my table, took a seat and remaried:

"See here, Mr. Editor, if this 'ere paper of yourn doesn't heace up pretty quick. I'm a goin' to stop my subscription, and I know others that air goin' to stop my subscription, and I know others that air goin' to stop my subscription, and I know others that air goin' to stop theirs too."

"Why, what is the matter?" I exclaimed, in consternation. "I flattered my self that I was getting out the best paper in the State, especially for farmers."

"That's jest where the shoe pinches," repided my visitor, frankly. "What you have to say about farming, young man, is riddling—simply riddishes. Now look at this editorial on cows," he continued, pulling a frayed puper from his pocket. "Listen to this sentence: 'The sooner acow is killed for beef the less milk she will be likely to give."

"Well, what is the matter with that?" I demanded. "Can you deny that that is a fact?"

"Thanderation, that ain't the p'int?' yelled the granger, removing his boots from my fancy stationery and pounding the table with his fist, "Or course it's a fact, but ain't the afeat that two and two is four? And did you ever know of anybody's kicking against that? What's the nee

to get loose, they are washed down her throat by her persistent habit of gargling whenever she drinks. If hems could only be taught to hap their drink, as sheep do, their constitutions would be saved the wear and tear of digesting so many hard tecth."

"Well, what is there against that?" I asked, anxionsity. "Don't you believe it yourself?"

"Relieve it?" screamed the granger, as he sprang to his feet and prancet around the office with a face the color of a boiled lobster. "Believe it! Do you take me for an ass?" Don't you suppose I know where my hair leaves oil and my brain begins? Believe it! Why, heavens and 'arth, I hope I aln't a lunatic yet, nor any of my folks. Elast your zull! You may stop my paper to-day. I won't have such nonsense in the house."

in the house."

so saying, my indignant visitor swooped up his hat, distributing as he did so, a pint of aniline ink over the table and the floor, and disappeared from the sanctum, leaving me in himiliated astonishment, twirling my mustache and trying to recollect whether hens had gams on one law and teeth on the other, or only just plain gams on both jaws.

Two weeks later, finding that my subscription list was falling off alarmingly, I sold out my paper and began life anew as a book agent.

SOUTH GERMAN GROWLS.

GROWING INTOLERANCE OF A PRUSSIAN CONTROL AND INFLUENCE.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Vienna, March 20. The Southern States of the German Empire are beginning to manifest very serious signs of revolt against the despotic and encroaching nature of the control which the Prussian Government has gradually acquired over their affairs. Memories of military glory warmed their hearts to the old Emperor William, and especially toward the Emperor Frederick, who had commanded the great Southern army corps in the war of 1870 against the French. No such sentiments, however, fill their hearts toward the new Emperor, who has taken but little pains to win the affect tionate regard of the South which his lamented father enjoyed. Under the present Imperial reign there is nothing to soften or to palliate the tyranny of Prussian interference. The magic of Bismarck's name and the superstitious belief in his far-reaching power and prescience have hitherto prevented the South Germans from giving vent to their feelings. But now that the great Chancellor has been ousted and set aside by his presumptuous and ungrateful young master, the Southerners have no longer any reason for maintaining silence. In Bayaria, in Baden, in Saxony and in Hesse, the name of Prussia is abhorred; "Little Sisters" hesitated some miantes before they and in Hesse, the name of Prussia is abhorred; and in Wartemberg the situation has become so ominous and the growls of popular dissatisfaction so lond that General Von Alvensieben, the Prussian commander of the Wurtemberg army corps, has been summoned in all haste to Berlin, in order to center with the Emperor with regard to the measures to be adopted for dealing with the trouble. The Wurtembergers bitterly complain that the Berlin War Office is gradually eliminating all the Wartenberg officers from the Wartemberg Army division, and that | they are either forced to exchange into regiments from other parts of the Empire or else are driven to resign altogether. Their places have invariably been filled by carefully selected Prussian officers until matters have reached such a stage that if any difficulties were to arise between Emperor William and Wurtemberg, it would be found that the army of the latter had been rendered absolutely powerless by the fact that all the officers above suthat sum to \$137.50; the third, from that to baltern rank were of Frussian nationality. Every thing looks, indeed, as if the authorities at Ber-The contributions, which are to be paid half by lin were making preparations to take possession of Wurtemberg on the death of the present King. or the first ten years of the working of the act follows: Class 1, 14 pleanings weekly tless delicate condition of health. The heir presumptive. than 3 cents); class 2, 20 pfennings (4 cents); who is a Catholic, and therefore obnoxious to the powers at Berlin, is likewise childless and very delicate, and from one day to another Wurcontributions will meet all needful expenses for tembers may find itself not only without a Kinz. have the * cents, and I will get my-elf to the Capitol the first ten years, even under the most adverse | but even without a native Prince of the blood on the car ticket." Then as he smilingly bowed then conditions, and after that time they may be newly reducted every five years. At the end of eighty this eventually that Prussia has in view, and she two more car fishers. It's a wet day for you to

Another morganatic marriage is about to aug-

most amusing and cheerful companion, a delightful convesationalist and an accomplished musician.

The deep-rooted aversion of the Tsiganes or gypsies to that particular virtue which is penularly supposed to rank next to godiness, has received a remarkable idustration in Russia. The well-known and enormonally wealthy philanthropist, M. degorow, of Moscow, determined some years ago to supply one of the pressing needs of his fellow-citizens by erecting nable boths of the most complete and elaborate description under the shadow of the walls of the Krembu. Not only was accommodation organized for the classes, but also for the masses, and a "anique provision" was made to have the clothes of every bather washed and fromed free of charge. M. Jegorow spent many million reables in constructing and furnishing the establishment in question, which was to have been opered on January 1, 1887. Lismaned, however, by the prespect of so much cleanliness, the gypeics determined to devote all their efforts to frustrate the parimentronic intentions of M. Jegorow, and a few days before the date appointed for the imagraration of the baths by the Governor-General the millionaire was warned by an old Tsigane woman whom he happened to meet that he would doe on the day that the baths were opened. M. Jegorow, like all of his countrymen, is exceedinally superstitious, and the result of the prophecy has been that from that day to this the hoge structure, with all its magnificent appointments, has remained unopened and unused Meanwhile the object of the Tsiganes has been attained. For notody, of course, wishes to invest money in the construction of new baths while any nessibility remains of those built by M. Jegorow coming into use. The result is that Moscow and its citizens are living up to their reputation of being the dirtlest city and the most uncleanly neople in the Empire. dirtiest city and the most uncleanly people in the

SPEAKER REEDS JOKE ON MR. LODGE.

From The Washington Post:

Speacer Reed is never so happy or never appears to a hetter advantage than when he is engaged in relating one of his best stories to an apprentive addience. A few days ago the Speaker entertained a small custeric of Congression during a bill in the Home proceedings with a highly interesting illustration of the procedings with the Civil Service Commission channel. The applicant in this particular case was a young lady got more than ordinary intellect, who had goed unded at one of the leading colleges of the country with the bighest honors. See was maturally the least late ryon when she went to the Commissioners to have been intellectual dimensions taken, but after the first few questions become quite composed, as she was ontie at home on the examination tail of fare for that particular day. The young lady got along needy until the examiners struck a branch of the inquiry which they were pleased to term history.

She answered the first few questions readily, but about the first few questions readily, but about the first dash out of the box, to use an expression root to be found in the Civil Service code, was a stimper. It was no follows:

"Who is Henry Calob Lodge, where was he born, and by what great acts during his life has he been distinguished up to the present lime?

The young lady, poor thing, had never heard of Lodge, nor formed an acquaintance with the incidents of his life, either public or private, and was completely noughts set. She passed the examination, but her per cent suffered by reason of her ignorance as to Lodge.

When speaker Reed told this story he had for one of his anditors the young Massachusetts reform Congression and the large of chance to the large of chance to the large of the an

as to Lodge.

When Speaker Reed told this story be had for one of his amiltors the young Massachusetts reform Congressman, who, after coloring deeply, left the group to escape the laugh of his fellow anditors and the shaking of the fact sides of the man from Maine.

COURTEOUS TO EVERY ONE.

From The Lewiston Journal.

A story-delling friend of the editor is very particular in instructing his children to speak politicly on all occasions. The result of his teachings is sometimes amusing. This was the case one day last week when he was putting the youngest of four through his preparatory course. The question was asked: "Who tempted Eve!"

The little fellow, after a moment's thought with an air of confidence, replied: "It's the gentleman who lives in hell; I've forgotien his name."

NO TELL-TALE WANTED.

From The Chicago Tribune Young Lady (at bird store)-Has this parrot any accomplishments?
Proprietor-He can speak a little, but he's too old to learn anything new.
(Hesitatingly)— Would be imitate any sounds be (Hesitatingly)-"Would be imitate any sounds be might hear, such as a sneeze, or a cough, or anything of that kind?

"No. The girls were trying the other day to teach him to imitate the sound of a kiss, but he wouldn't do it."

(Decidedly)—"Fil take hire."

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL.

SENATOR INGALLS AND HIS EIGHT CENTS. LITERARY SPECTROSCOPE-GENERAL GRANT AND PENSIONS-THE CHAPLAIN WAS EM-

BARRASSED-MR. ALLEN'S LAW CASE.

Washington, April 5 .- There was a clever little bit of acting the other day, at the uptown family hotel where Senator Ingalls lives, and the most "kaken-in" man was the not easily "taken in " Kansas Senator. It was a rainy morning, and two young women b the bonse set out on a sindy of human nature for their own amusement. They are pretty young women, too, and after a ten-minute talk at the parlor window. where they seemed to be making observations on the weather, they turned away and disappeared from sight Half an hour later the door bell rang, and two Little Sisters of the Poor" were admitted, and, with by downcast eyes, stood walling in the hall. The Little Sister-" are frequent visitors at the hotels and carding houses in Washington; therefore these two at sacted no attention. After making some very quie nquiries as to who was in at that hour, the "Little isters" started on their charity tour of the house. on the way to the room of a well-known official they met a gentleman in private life, equally well known

"Oh, I don't belong here," he exclaimed, in reply to their request and outstretched hand, as he shot away from sight and hearing.

"Well, Sister, that is not very encouraging," said one to the other, in a demure, almost sad fone,
"No, Sister. But Mrs. ---- will receive us, I am sure," was the cheerful answer as they paused be

"Come in." called the pleasant voice of Mrs. --The door was opened so noiselessly that Mrs. --"Little Sisters" motionless on her threshold, with eye cast down and bands silently extended. "Oh, no. Don't come to me!" she exclaimed in a

fore the official's door.

very changed tone. "I've nothing for beggars this Well, Sister, that is not very encouraging either." "No. But I am sure we will not after all go away

empty handed." And they did not. From room to room they passed,

"Come in," responded—not Mrs. Ingalls, but the deep voice of the Senator, from the adjoining room Noiselessly opening the door, they entered, but with steps making no sound on the soft carpet. It was plain they had not been heard, and after a little waiting one said to the other: "sisier, surely a voice bade us come in-"

with, yes. Come in," again sounded from the next room, and in a moment, the Kansas Senator was be-fore them, hat in one hand, a great bundle of papers n the other, the haste of a believed man in ever tion, and on his face the "I'm going for the Anti-Trust "Ah," he said, as his whole manner changed like a

flash, and the keen, dark eyes looked down from the top of his tall slender form, "Ah, what can I do for Though his visitors kept their eyes on the carpet

and replied in scarcely andible tenes, he saw that they were young and pretty, in fact two of the prettiest "Little Sisters" he had ever seen "I'm sorry. But I'm in great haste to reach the Capitol, and I fear I haven't much to give you this

morning," he said, at the same time going through his pockets very carefully. "Now, the next time, I

one in a low tone.

"Well, here it is, and all I have, but I will share it," replied the Senator, as he finally got together a cents and one 5-cent street-car ticket.

The "Little Sisters" thanked him, again speaking in

appeared. Later in the day, the two young women her to intercede with the Senator, who they feared would Every person of whatever age above sixteen went the number of matrimonial alliances by the part they were who has become permanently unable to tween royalty and the stage. The Landgrave of had played, that Mrs. Ingalis enjoyed the fun, and work is entitled to a pension. Inability means Hesse, a young man of twenty-seven years of age instead of breaking the fact gently to her linsband that that in consequence of his physical or mental con- and stone-blind, is about to wed a very popular be had been a "victim," she said in a cherry tone,

ind conversationalist and an accomplished musician.

The deep-rooted aversion of the Tsiganes or gypsies to that particular virtue which is peopularly supposed to rank next to godliness, has a check. But I was in too much of a hurry, for I was

these "Little Sisters" had never called before," he re-plied, in confident, unsuspecting tones.

xomen how successfully they had played their par-

The young ladies said afterward, they fairly "trembled in their boots," for they were not at all sure the senator would enjoy the fun as his wife did.

"To remind me of them " a bet senator Ingalls,

as he looked the smiling girl- from head to foot "Certainly not. Why do you ask?" pretty and young. They want to return your

his eyes spackling, and he at once "caught on," with the appreciation of a man who enjoys a clever joke,

"Young ladies," he said, "it was well done. I make my best how to your eleverness. The deception was ing, I was taken in."

which contained many novel and, I may say, startling propositions. I will here mention only one. It refers to the application of the laws of chance to a plan for detecting anthorship by a sort of word analysis. The nature of the process, according to the professor, is extremely simple; in fact, it is very similar to a well-known method of maiorial analysis, the consideration of which actually first suggested to the professor its literary analogue.

By the use of the spectroscope a beam of non-homo

geneous light is analyzed and its components assorted according to the wave-length. As is well known, each element, when intensely heated under proper con litions, sends forth light which, upon prismatic analy sis, is found to consist of groups of waves of definite

nent is obtained from the water of the ocean or from the vapor of the atmosphere. Wherever it appears it means hydrogen. If it can be proved that the word-spectrum or characteristic curve exhibited by an analy-sis of "David Copperfield" is identical with that of Oliver Twist," of "Barnaby Rudge," of "Great Ex pectations," of the "Child's History of England," etc.,

and that it differs sensibly from that of "Vanity Fair," or "Eugene Aram," or "Robinson Crusoc," or "Don Quixote," or anything else, in fact, then the conclusion will be tolerably certain that when it appears it means

The validity of the method as a test of authorship then, implies, according to Professor Mendenhall, the following a-sumptions: That every writer makes use of a vocabulary which is peculiar to himself, and the character of which does not materially change from car to year during his productive period; that, in the use of that vocabulary in composition, personal peculiarities in the construction of sentences will, in the long run, recur with such regularity that she words, long words and words of medium length will place where none of the faculties, physical or mental,

occur with definite relative frequency.

Professor Mendenhall suggests that the method is capable of application to the celebrated Shakespeare-Bacon problem, and he ventures to assert that if it were correctly used it would not fall to settle this

The authorship of the letters of Junius, he thinks might also be determined by this interesting process

That was an interesting and also rather significan interance of General Grant's, which Senator Hawley moted on Monday last while the Dependent Pension ill was under consideration in the senate. It was on that memorable occasion when General Grant ap seared for the last time at the Capitol. With his characteristic modesty the General kept out of the senate chamber and sat in one of the cloak rooms. where almost every Senator visited him. He sat, with his accustomed cigar, and talked freely on every of hay to be found in the limits of the county. When question introduced. He said that on his way to the capitol a clergyman came to him and requested him to sign a memorial aching that every man who had ever been a prisoner of war should be pensioned. He told the clergyman that he ought to be in better business; that there were all kinds of prisoners—some who had the clergyman that he ought to be in better business; that there were all kinds of prisoners—some who had the complete and business. the let themselves be caught easily, some who had climate as kindly as this. a stomach ache or a sore toe when a battle was in the

add \$500,000,000 to the debt of the Republic.

Senator Ingalls's capacity for making a man uncomfortable is not confined to his power of speech. He has a look and a manner that are distinctly aggressive and care asm of his specifics. A few days ago the serse various and varying shricks of the well-topes in the chaptain, Dr. Butler, went down on the floor of the senate after the delivery of his invocations and nowhere else except among the Qualiers, is observed in the characters. trolled about to a point in the near neighborhood of in the churches. The men file solemnly in Mr. Ingalls's desk where he stood mildly gazing about side, the women on the other. Even at the con on. Ingalis's designers he stood mildly gazing about thin, a perfectly learnies and moffensive figure. But his presence seemed to annoy Mr. Ingalis, who was writing. Presently the Kansas senator turned about dispending his work for a minute and with pen poised.

The misfortung which the a hand stared deliberately at the Chaplain. "I hope you had a cati factory service last sunday,"

"Very satisfactory inteed," said Dr. Butler, smiling "I hope the collection was large and impressive nough to suit your necessities," said Mr. Incalls very

"Ah, indeed," said Senator Ingalls, still surveying the Chaplain in the same deliberate way, his pen still

thought that the collection was to specific and a minute of them.

- (i), no. said Dr. lintler, uneasily, and a minute later be turned around and moved away from the later be turned around and moved away from the neighborhood of the Kansas Senator without venturing to say good morning. And then Mr. Ingalls, too, turned about deliberately and resumed his writing.

states Commissioners of the International American
Conference, last saturday might, a curious fact in
telation to the diamond back terrapid. Mr. McMillin
was standing in the lower end of the long reception
toom in the models of a group of Conference and
newspaper correspondents, discussing with great gasto
fully for the white landled, is just as much a slave
it would naturally excite in pupils who were less

the constroom areas, and besiding squarely at the man who was pleading, and solding squarely at the man who was pleading, and solding squarely at the man which was constantly, but never get drank?

"I am not alliating to you, General," and the

sis, is found to consist of groups of waves of definite percentions, say the first substitution of the default of the school age." So, what eith other largest must be school of the certain definite proportions. So certain and uniform are the results of this analysis control school of the first states and to some of my decream feeling the that the appearance of a particular spectrum is indisputable evidence of the presence of the element to which it belongs.

In a manner very similar the professor proposes to make that other runners except about, poor the canalyze a composition by forming what may be extled a "word-spectrum" or "characteristic curve," which shall be a graphic representation of an arrangement of words according to their length and to the relative frequency of their occurrence. If it shall be found that with every author, as with every element, this spectrum, per-sists the found that with every author, as with every element, this spectrum per-sist in its form and appearance, the value of the method will be at once conceded. It has been proved that the spectrum of hydrogen is the same whether that elements of the first shall be found that the middle of the section of the diameter, and the spectrum of hydrogen is the same whether that elements are recommended and the grands were called and the grands were called and the grands that the middle of the creation of the claims that the middle of the coloral stements of the capture of mechanism. This is an expected of the later and the manufacture of the capture of mechanism. This is an expected and the grand that the excluded that any of their children is a few that other runners expect had not be element to which the longs.

In a manner very similar the professor proposes to different mechanism of the capture of the capture of mechanism. This is an expect of mechanism. This is an expect of mechanism. This is an expect of mechanism. This is an expect

BEHIND THE TIMES IN TEXAS. SHIFTLESSNESS AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION.

INDUSTRY AMONG THE NEGROES DISCOURAGED

BY BAREFACED ROBBERY-THE COLOR-LINE STRICTLY DRAWN - SNUFF-DIPPING

PREFERRED TO READING. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Rusk, Tex., March 25.-If Rip Van Winkle had found himself, on awakening from his long sleep, in this village, no uncomfortable sense of change in the course of his last twenty years need have troubled Even age, which left him with bent frame and stiffened limbs, would have touched him gently in a are overstrained by much use. Rusk, the county seat of Cherokee County, Tex., is a queer old village with some odd customs that were obsolete in other parts of the United States fifty years ago. It is said to be over ninety years old, and generation after eneration have spent their lives here untouched by the toront and changes which have taken place out side their wide-encircling strip of forest-untouched save by the misfortunes which the Civil War brought upon them. There is a continual reference of all their oubles, of their lethargic poverty to the "wall The eighteenth letter of the alphabet is ignored with peculiar persistency.) It is considered a sufficient excuse for the miles and miles of abandoned fields crowded to suffocat with young pines, for the break neck roads which are never repaired, for the awkward, grotesquely inconvenient houses, even for the surprising fact that there is not a field of clover or

There are a great many old people here. Life drones a stomach ache or a sure toe when a battle was in the air and who were caught by a squad of rebel cavalry, and some who were caught ahead of the shirmish line, some of them had a good rest and were all the better which cannot be said to grow, but to continue to for being prisoners.

1 will tell you," finally said General Grant, "what caprice of fortune, finds himself stranded here with caprice of fortune. and though still encountering rebuffs, there were some and though still encountering rebuffs, there were some who gave small change with kindly words. The last who gave small change with kindly words. The last sonable bill to relieve the distress of an honest old from Shucago. What a fool. These peoples don't their texture. sonable foll to releve the discress of an investment of the soldier or of his widow or children; but I would not vote one dollar to the able bodied men."

"That last expression," said Mr. Hawley, "sank spoons is what they wants." Perhaps his pecuniary. "That last expression," said Mr. Hawley, "sank into my memory. I live up to that. That is my disappointment has led him to place them a few year I do not believe that my state asks me to too far back in the past, yet one is tempted to feel that his estimate is right.

There is not a pump in the place. The water supply is from wells, and the "connecting link" a clumsy and cumbrons affair of ropes and pulleys. which screech an unmusical protest against being di turbed. It is quite a study in tones to hear th

particular section, remote as it Is from the scene conflict, was that it freed the slaves, and so the cotto fields were left unplanted, for, it is claimed, the free nager" will not work. Neither will the white man-I speak of this section exclusively be seen doing nagers' work." Whatever may be said about the matter, the fact remains that the juxtaposition of the two races here is an actual curse. The white hard-owner says that it is useless to go to the expense of opening up the old fields, since he cannot command r hable labor, as no contract can be made binding enoug forced into keeping his promise. It is perfectly true that the negroes are not reliable or satisfactory when required to follow any steady manual employment. They hang about the town, living in rade little cabinon the outskirts, waiting for some light job, somethin of short duration which the white man may requir of them.

little. Yet the country is so prollife that they continue in some way to exist. The negro who fies basking in the sun, warm and happy, though his scanty Representative Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, recalled at the reception given to Congress by the United states Commissioners of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains to him a few pints of meal or pounds of the International American remains of the International American remains of the International American remains of th Do you know, he said as the last monthful of terrapin disappeared from view, "that there exists on the statute book of Warriand to day a law which for hids masters feeding terrapin to their slaves because it is said it is food not like for himself it is said it is food not like for himself it is said it is food not like for himself it is said it is food not like for himself it is said it is food not like for himself it is said it is food not like for himself it is said it is food not like for himself it is said it is food not like for himself it is said it is food not like for himself it is said it is food not like for himself it is said it is food not like for himself it is said it is food not like for himself it is not of the horizontal not like for himself it is not of the horizontal not like for himself it is not of the horizontal not like for himself it is not himself it is not himself it is not himself in himself in himself it is not like for himself it is not himself in himself in himself it is not himself in himself in himself in himself in himself it is not himself in hims Savamped by rain, he must be paid. It is in the contended the control and familie delate on the flow undertaily remarked;

"The discussion was on war matters and pendons, and Representative Wilson, of the State of Weshington, thinking that the New Yorks from the convey the impression that he Wilson, was no continued to be served to extract the statement. General Spinots then said that he was not referring to Wilson, that the search area to control to the statement. General Spinots then said that he was not referring to Wilson, that to the gentleman from Massachusetts, with it for the statement of Massachusetts, with it for the statement of Massachusetts, with it for the statement of the stateme wages. Nearly all the private residences of any pretension whatever have, back among the stables, or on the further edge of the marden-plot, a engager

spin-acced me." circladed Private Allen, and said violation when the was not allading to meshad. — n him, Allen, he was. I know he was."

A BOURN TANKEE LIEUTENANT ABROAD.
From The Chicaso Tribune.

A tale of American nerve was told at the Palmer yesterday by Jessme II. Thomas, pr., sen of the mesh yaponited governor of the Stilethi mitistary home. A tale of American nerve was told at the Palmer yesterday by Jessme II. Thomas, pr., sen of the mesh yaponited governor of the Stilethi mitistary home. A tale of American nerve was told at the Palmer yesterday by Jessme II. Thomas pr., sen of the mesh yaponited governor of the Stilethi mitistary home. A tale of American of the Stilethi mitistary home was to the theory of the Stilethi mitistary home was to be part of the work of the Stilethi mitistary home was a stile per the stilethin of an ordinary braies, who was even then the odded individual among the Month of the Stilethin of an ordinary braies, but never took a degree, and was known among the box active per thin the brait of the minimum from the fact that he took years in getting into the college at all. We recarded him as hordering upon the harmlessly in same the stilethin of a young American officer named free-sler, who was the pet of the German solliers and was parting a coat of American officer named free-sler, who was the pet of the German solliers and was parting a coat of American officer named free-sler, who was the pet of the German solliers and was parting a coat of American officer named free-sler, who was the pet of the German solliers and was parting a coat of American officer named free-sler, who was the pet of the German solliers and was parting a coat of American officer named free-sler, who was the pet of the German solliers and was parting a coat of American officer named free-sler, who was the pet of the German solliers and was parting a coat of American officer named free-sler, who was the pet of the German solliers and was parting a coat of American officer named free-sler, which is the sol



877 and 879 Broadway. JAPANESE FOLDING

FANS. Wide fold, laced stick, 13, 14, and 15 inch. FIVE HUNDRED numbers, in all the new spring shades to match costumes, ranging in price from 25c. up to \$3.00, nearly all our own designs.

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We display this week an immense variety of printed SHANGHAE SILKS in new and exclusive to

Recognizing the fact that most ladies do not care for the large showy patterns found in the dry-goods houses, we have ordered out and just received a special line of small and medium figures, in the desirable colors, printed exclusively for us on our own superior of silk, suitable for ladies' and misses' wear Call attention to our black grounds with colored Oriental stripes, particularly attractive and stylish, Our stock of striped Habutai wash silks is now complete; pretty and serviceable for dresses, blouses

Japanese black grenadines are handsome, light, bright and strong.

Plain and colored China silks for dresses and un-

A new importation of white China silk, heavier and richer than any before offered; also all widths in cheaper grades. Japanese and Canton Silk Crepe, in white, black and colors, of the best make; also a few special Novel-

prices consistent with the fineness and durability of

A new material this season is Japanese Cotton Crepe in stripes and checks for wash dresses, manufactured to our order. Parasols and Fans to match dresses,

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Two large invoices of new goods direct from Japan, in metal, bronze, porcelain, wood and paper; also a small invoice of Camphor Wood Trunks, in three sizes, suitable for holding Furs and winter garments that you wish to store through the summer.

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT TEAKWOOD SALE.

Prices greatly reduced last week on Cabinets, Stools, Pedestals, Tables, Chairs, Sofas and

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES. USHAK KELEM RUGS.

AND INDIA RUGS. For Dining-rooms and Bedrooms. JUST OPENED NEW INVOICE RATTAN PIAZZA CHAIRS,

CASHMERE, PERSIAN,

Prices \$4.00 to \$11.00 Each, Oriental thin Window Curtains, specially suited for Country Houses, at very low prices.

direct importation from Canton,

I have yet to find, nowever, the raimiy—in the coam--which does not use tobacco in some form, usuallo in all three, smoking, chewing, dipping. It is so common as to be a matter of course, even in the publi-schools, where the "Professor" will be found chewing

From The Chicago Tribune.

Colonel Sam Parker, of the Grand Pacific, has been behind hotel counters for many years, but it was not until yesterday that he made his first mistake. He will tell his guests what then a train will start for shelly-yille, the best chared in the city, what hour a mail will arrive from Yokohama, and the winner of the last berby, all in the same breath. He will take all sorted verbal orders, write them down after awhile, and never overlook one. Yesterday a clever purchasing agent of the Union Pacific road, who has stopped at the Grand Pacific for fifteen years off and on, made a bet with Colonel Packer and won it.

The rathroad nain entered the hotel about noon, and noticing that Colonel Packer was on duty he sent his boxage and overcost into the cheek room and strolled up to the desh as if he had been in the boxse a month.

What kind of a place do you keep here? he asked of the handlord.

What is the matter? usked Colonel Packer.

"What is the matter?" asked Colonel Parker.
"You don't call the guests when ordered."
"That's a mustake, my friend; we never make such

errors."
You did with me." "Are you sure?"
"You remember the call for me left with you last night?"

"You remember the call for me lett with you take thath?"

"Well, I wasn't called this morning."

"I remember distinctly that I sent a hoy up to your room and, awakened you. Ferhaps you overslept. Sorry, sir."

"I'll bet you a wine suppor that your boy never came to my room this morning."

"I'll take that," quickly answered the landled. But," he added when too late, "how can you prove that we did not call you this morning?"

"I fact got in from Omaha."

"That beats me," sighed Colonel Parker, and he turned to charse a guest for the use of the telephone.

EYE-PIECE FOR THE LICK TELESCOPE.